# PRINCIPIIS OBSTA

Mature Thoughts on Ambition and Centralization.

Cæsarism from a Retrospective Point of Fourscore Years of Political Faith. .

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, SR.

An Aristocracy of Bankers and Corporation Nobles.

Aspirations of the Martyr President.

### "BY THAT SIN FELL THE ANGELS."

Thoughts of Francis P. Blair, Sr.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1873. An hour's ride over a dirt road brought me to the suburbs of the district. Just beyond is the estate of the venerable Francis P. Blair, with the musical name of Silver Springs to make the locality more attractive. The driver of the vehicle said he had been driving to this place for twenty years, and knew every nook and corner of this part of old Maryland. Passing leisurely up the circuitous road Blair family had played on the political stage in Washington was the subject of reflection. The EIGHTY-PIVE YEARS OF AGE.

and in many respects one of the most remarkable

men of the time. A politician, who dates his career as far back as 1812, knows something of the institutions of his country, particularly as in the case of the whose main strength was in his control of the leading organ of the democracy here for many years. I know of but one man living whose memory reaches over so active a career as that of Mr. Blair. and that is old Duff Green. Blair was Jackson's onfidential adviser and held the esteem of the President, continuing to enjoy friendly relations with successive administrations until Polk came in, when Mr. Blair retired to his pleasant farm, constantly visited by his old democratic allies. Even during Lincoln's and Johnson's terms the Blair family were in the ascendency, but WITH THE ELECTION OF GRANT AND COLFAX

came the defeat of General Frank Blair, and there a period marks the full stop of the family so far as intimacy and influence with the reigning administration are concerned. The carriage halted in front of an ancient brick structure, with broad dagways and a granite porch of no mean proportions. The colored servant received my card and a moment after I was scated in front of the Sage of Silver Springs, who put aside his book, removed his spectacles and extended his long, bony hand, shrivelled with age and almost lifeless. The reception room bore traces of the old days of democracy, Old Hickory's portrait dividing honor with his democratic peer, Thomas Jefferson; but, somehow, I failed to discover the face of Andy Johnson. The eye of Mr. Blair still holds its lustre, while his gaunt figure and furrowed features perpetually remind you of his old age. His too, is somewhat bad, and it was with no little effort that I discovered the right pitch of voice to carry on a conversation. His answers seemed more like whisperings from the tomb of the past than the audible sounds of a living man whose memory is still as vigorous as it was thirty years ago. Having explained the purpose of my visit, l ed off as follows:-- CORRESPONDENT-I have called, Mr. Blair, at the

request of Mr. Bennett, to talk over the political situation, and to learn from you what your yiews

THE TENDENCIES OF THE TIME. Mr. BLAIR-You are welcome. If you will be patient with me, as I am very old and cannot talk as fast as you stenographers write, I will be glad to converse on the subject. My mind acts slowly. CORRESPONDENT-Do you get the HERALD, and what do you think of its articles on Casarism?

Mr. BLAIR-I cannot read much, but I see the HERALD occasionally, and have noticed the warm General Grant. It struck me at first the agitation or discussion of the subject was annecessary, but I don't know it will do any harm. What brought it

COPPESSONNENT.Mr. Rennett, who is an acute thinker and always on the alert for a topic of national interest, first developed the subject several weeks ago, and that he has not mistaken the sentiment of the people of the country the notice taken of the subject and the commendations from all but the administration journals show that he was right. At least that approbation is given to

was right. At least that approbation is given to the Herald's course.

Mr. Blair—I do not quite understand you. You say the Herald is commended for its sagacity in this respect.

Correspondent—If you should read the editorial comments of the old democratic papers throughout the country you would come to the same conclusion, I think.

BLAIR—What do the republican papers say OUR IT?

OURRESPONDENT—They ridicule the idea of anyng like Cæsarism ever entering into our govnment, but are divided about the third term

Mr. Blair.—Now I get the idea. The republicans are afraid of their idoi. Well they may be, or I mistake in my judgment the character of the American people. I have no doubt Grant would like to be President all his life. He has nothing eige to do. But things have come to a pretty pass if a man is to be perpetuated in office merely to give him employment. I suppose, too, his party would be glad to keep him in the White House. By and by I will tell you why I think this term will end General Grant's career as a President. I read the other day the platform adopted at the Columbus Convention, Ohio, on the nomination of the State ticket. I have not seen this many a year so much to gratify me as the tenor of the resolutions adopted on that occasion. They brought back pleasant recollections, and I said to myself, if these principles are adopted by the democracy all over the country three years hence will find the democratic party perfectly restored and able to give battle to the ruling army of republican politicians. The good old days of Jefferson's administration were revived in my memory, and it seemed to me the Mr. BLAIR-Now I get the idea. The republicans

to me the

LONG HIDDEN ROOTS

Imbedded in his time were sprouting forth. And
that leads me to another matter. The republican
party, now twelve years in power, has become
arrogant. Its basis is not principle. Wealth, corportations, monopolies, banking institutions—yes,
the national banking system, speculation and greed
from noney as well as office are all that are left of
that party. It has grown up like a hothouse plant,
richly manured, but possessing no inherent vitality.

It is

on the body politic of our country. You know what the fate of such a growth as this must be. Correspondent—And that is where the Herald has taken hold of the subject. Do these monopolists, these directors of our banking system, our stock brokers and heavy importers want to have their business kept in turmed by political changes, legislation affecting their interests and a thousand and one other things? Do you suppose they want a radical or even a slight change in the administration of affairs?

and one other things? Do you suppose they want a radical or even a slight change in the administration of affairs?

Mr. Blair.—I see you mean that money can still keep this party in power and retain Grant at its head. Well, now let us talk about Grant and the third term. It will fit here. I never underestimated the man. He has a great deal more talent than he gets credit for. He is endowed with THAT UNKNOWN QUANTITY CALLED COMMON SENSE. He is very quick in his perceptions, a good judge of men, as well as horses, looks at circumstances, weighs everything carefully, and when his mind is once confirmed in his deductions he acts as decisively and successfully as any man I ever knew in all my long experience among public men. He is superior to his party—much better than his party in every respect. Now I do not remember of ever having heard in my journalistic days of a third term movement; but I know that

MR. LINCOLN WANTED A THIRD TERM.
Shortly after his re-election the subject was quietly talked over among his most intimate friends. Mrs. Lincola relished the idea, spoke of it frequently to those she thought she could confide in, and Mr. Lincoln himself was pleased at the suggestion. Perhaps it had a reasonable basis in his case; but we will see. The first term of office had been the most trying a President ever endured. His second term, to which he was assumed in the November election of 1866, promised

out little rest. The war was nearly over, and the disorganized secoded States had to be fitted again disorganised seconded States had to be used again into the confederation—I mean the federal Union. The suggestion of a third term came happily to Mr. Lincoin, who hoped to enjoy the last jour years, with the peaceful honors of his predecessors to crown his reurement to private life. There was second-ling more.

Lincoln, who hoped to enjoy the last four years, with the peaceful honors of his predecessors to crown his retirement to private life. There was something more.

MR. LINCOLN'S AMBITION

was, to see if he could not execute the duties of his office without the aid of Mr. Seward or Mr. Stanton. They engrossed all the authority, dictated what should be done (though Mr. Lincoln only regarded their views as far as he thought properly, and, in fact, constituted themselves the executors of the government. It became a serious question, you must know, with Mr. Lincoln, whether the stability of the American government actually depended upon these two men, and he wanted to test that point. He thought a nation that could stand the vigorous onsituaght of half her people, survive the blow, and resume her wonted tranquillity, was not wholly dependent on the heads of the State and the War Department, and til was Mr. Lincoln's purpose to eliminate them and call about him advisers, and not dictators.

Cokrespondent—Let me interrupt you a moment, Mr. Blair. Senator Cameron alluded to this fact in a recent interview with a Hexald correspondent at Bedford Springs.

Mr. Blair—I have told you what I know. That was Mr. Lincoln's situation. Grant's is just the opposite, and there, perhaps, is the danger your people in New York have apprehended. I declare the subject is more important man is at first supposed. Perhaps there is danger in the ambition of a man who thinks he has become a necessity, and that is what I begin to understand is the object of the discussion. Is it? So long as the people are immersed in business and are content with the coarse of things they will get used to meat any encreachment on our civil rights. It is so long since the democracy had a voice in the administration of affairs that I do not wonder its enemies sometimes say it is dead. What is there to give iffe to a party if it depends upon money and office-holders, or greed for gain and power? It takes expectation to make excitement, to aronse the masses to unit

confidence in the people more than in the politicians.

Correspondent—Why did they begin to talk about a third term for Lincoln so soon?

Mr. blairs—Plainly enough. Under the example of Washington and the custom of years past, when a President was re-elected, aspirants for the office began their right of securing the next nomination, so certain was it that with the second term the incumbent would go out of office. And I suppose that is what has started the cry of third term for Grant. Do you know whether this is the tactics of the republicans, or has the Herald only warned the country of what might happen?

Correspondent—That would be difficult for me to answer. Yet old Brownlow and other Southern politicians who believe in Grant pronounced for a third term immediately after the election last Fall. What the Northern men will do I cannot say, but it appears as though there was

A SILENT ACQUIRECENCE IN FAVOR OF GRANT. The friends of Cesar must necessarily be subscrivient.

Mr. BLAIR—Well, those are queer times. But you

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Mr. Blair—Well, these are queer times. But you do not seem to take any notice of the farmers' movement. What do you call their order? Granges? Why there is an element of weakness that will disrupt the republican party, if it holds together three years. The farmers are getting their eyes open, and away goes fealty to party. No, sir. The party that has organized Crédit Mobiliers to rob the people, granted away our public domain, given exclusive privileges to moneyed corporations, built up an aristocracy of bankers, that legislates for capital exclusively, will yet hear the voice of these accusers West and South. Have not these gigantic corporations grown up under the fostering aid of a republican Congress? No doubt about it. And are not these the object of the agriculturalists' condemnation? That is the way I read the newspapers. The laboring classes must see the oppression brought upon them by

them by

CLASS LEGISLATION,

for that is just what it is, and I think I hear the knell of the republican party in their organization. If democracy does not, as a party, beat your cressrism and third term inovement, the tillers of the soil, the toliers of the country, will do it. You will have to excuse me from any further effort this evening. I will always be glad to see you and may be able a little while hence to suggest something of interest to the HERALD.

I hade the venerable journalist good evening, thanking him heartily for the reception extended your correspondent.

Various Views, Anonymous and Otherwise.

Returning to Washington, just as I alighted from the carriage I met a gentieman whose head is silvery with age, who at one time occupied a high office under the government, and who ance with the public men and secret workings of many administrations entitles him to speak with candor. The first question I asked him was what he thought of the HERALD's cause in regard to Casarism and the third term movement. But before getting an answer I further asked if he had seen the HERALD containing the interview Senator Cameron and what he thought of the statement regarding Mr. Lincoln's ambition for a third term. He replied he had not seen it, but he could his name should not be used. With that understanding he said:-"Shortly after the war began, and the government was somewhat embarrassed to get supplies, Secretaries Seward and Chase called on Mr. Lincoln one day and told him the Secretary of War was an obstacle to the support of the government, so notorious had the charges become that Mr. Cameron was allowing his triends to run his Department in their special interest. Mr. Chase especially complained and gave the President such evidence of the fact as to make impossible for Lincoln to doubt the charge. Mr. Cameron received the suggestion to withdraw in the same spirit it was given and mentioned in the same spirit it was given and mentioned Stanton as the man the President probably needed in the emergency. Cameron was provided with the mission to St. Petersburg, but did not relish Seward's interference, because he thought it weakened his hold on Lincoln. Returning to the United States, he determined to regain his prestige at the White House, and for the last three months of Mr. Lincoln's life
HE (CAMERON) SHREWDLY INTRODUCED THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

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Mrs. Lincoln, who did not particularly like
Cameron, was delighted with the 10ea. She complained that life in the Executive Mansion was
anything but agreeable, while Mr. Lincoln's time
was wholly engaged in the affairs of State, and
the people of the United States, she was persuaded, owed this flattering recognition for the
services he had rendered and would render during
the second term. Through Mrs. Lincoln the President was reached, and when Cameron talked
the subject over with Lincoln he said he was
tickied to death at the idea. There can be no
mistake about it, and I should not be surprised if
the Senate is not
PRACTISING THE SAME TACTICS ON MRS. GRANT.
You see Borle, McMichael, Drexel and half a dozen
wealthy Philadelphians compose the President's
select circle in Pennsylvania; and no one is more
jealous than Simon Cameron of the friendship
Grant bestows on the people of his State. I merely
tell you this, knowing what a segactous, wily politician Cameron is, and that you may form your
own conclusions. Cameron first and Pennsylvania
afterward is his motto."

Without mentioning the result of my interview
with Mr. Blair I asked my informant to look over
the. Herald's interview at Bedford Springs.
"Well, sir," he said, after carefully reading it,
"Cameron is the power behind another third term
movement? His expressions about Blaine, if reported correctly, are precisely what I would expect
if he is carrying out the plan I think he is; and an
acquaintance with Simon Cameron for twenty
years enables me to judge him very closely."

"Did you hear of his suggestion to Lincoln as
political gossip?"

"That is a leading question, but I will answer

"Did you hear of his suggestion to Lincoin as political gossip?"
"That is a leading question, but I will answer you frankly. I never heard of it until Cameron told me himself. You can judge how queerly that interview at Bedford Springs reads to me with the information I have. I do not know whether he has ever broached the subject to Grant or his wife, yet I fancy the siy fellow has more than once flattered the ears of Mrs. Grant and the Dents with a dissertation on the beauties of a third term."

"Do you think Grant would accept a renomination?"

tion?"
"I do not believe he would—that is, judging from
the present order of things. What may be the
issues three years hence no one can tell,"
The next person of prominence interviewed was
governor Henry D. COOKE,
with whom the President is on the most friendly

"Governor, do you think Grant would consent to

"Governor, do you think Grant would consent to serve a third term, knowing as you do his social as well as his political tastes ""

"That is hard for me to say; but if he finds the cares of office during his second term as onerous as I have found mine during the first term I should say he would not consent to serve under any circumstances."

So diplomatic an answer cut off all further approach to the Governor, and his company was exchanged for that of

B. R. COWEN,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

"What do you think of the third term agitation,"
Mr. Cowen?"

Mr. Cowen?15
"I have read the Herald's editorials carefully,

and have no hesitation in saying that if the press of the country continues to vility the President during his second term as was done during the first the people will vindicate their first and second choice by renominating him in 1876. You have no idea of the feeling the Heraldy's discussion has awakened among the people in Ohio. It is astonishing. The sentiment expressed by them I repeat. I have never exchanged a word with, or heard the subject talked of among, officials in Washington, so I cannot say what the views of these gentlemen are. But look at it for a moment. Do the people of the country want to be accused of having conferred their choice for President upon a man destitute of republican principles? Is not that what might be inferred from the agitation of the subject of Cresarism? I do not think Grant has the remotest idea of a third term; but if he is to be villided and his administration abused for the sake of abuse the people will insist on his accepting a third term. For my part I am not in favor of it now, nor would I be three years hence if it were merely a question of choice. The only danger appears to me to be that which the press will make itself. Leave it alone and the ambittion of a hundred aspirants in the republican party will make it unnecessary to discussit pending the meeting of the next National Republican Convention." A Shaksperean on Modern Cosarism. [From the Newport (R. I.) Daily News, August 13.] By that sin fell the angels. "Casarism in America'!" is the note which that miraculous organ, the New York HERALD, is now ounding, and its reverberations are heard throughout the country and from across the As one who has carefully read numer ous articles from the press at large, reproduced in the HERALD, I am forced to the conclusion that a widespread opinion prevails that there is meaning to the flaming words which open this article but as an individual I prefer not to attribute the

and have no hesitation in saying that if the president

incalculable good in the prompt, able and active course it is pursuing.

If Grant really entertains the idea of extending his power, with the hope of becoming dictatorial, there is that peculiar combination of elements in this vast country which may give him temporary success: but there are also those hot-headed lover. of the American Republic who, forgetting the law, derers" and meet him, as Cæsar was met in the Roman Senate-in other words, Grant in all proba-

the slight shadow of suspicion exists that Grant is working for a third term the HERALD is doing an

bility would be assassinated as a result of his wild ails, he will step down in disgrace from his high office to mourn for the remainder of his days over the ruins wrought by his felly. Grant is not the man I take him for if he is willing to sandwich himself in this way. The danger is that ambition may permit him to be led into the situation through the efforts of politicians, who know well his power and influence over the people. Whatever the result may be, if the movement made the country will be severely shook-but not, like Rome, to its foundation, for it is self-producing in an ointment which heals its own wounds, and soon it would hapse into its former condition and

prosperity. Casarism can never thrive in the United States, and he who attempts it will die, an enemy to the fairest government the world possesses, and by means of the daggers of that class of its ardent lovers who, by nature, are reckless charactersnot like the lamented Lincoln, who died its triend through the violence of its traducers.

"Is Grant anything like Julius Casar?" was asked on a street corner the other day, by one oddlooking bystauder of another; and, strange as it may seem, the question is now being repeated every day. A review of the life of Casar, then, at this time, it has been suggested, would prove o

The Roman Caius Julius Cæsar was a statesman and a man of letters, as well as a valiant warrior. Possessing this rare trio of qualities, he became renowned as a dictator and perished at the hands of assassins as a result of his boundless ambition. He was born on the 12th of July, B. C. 100. Carsar was one of the ablest generals of the world. His genius for war was first prominently displayed in obtaining the province of Further Spain. it was at an early age that he distinguished himself not only in the field but in the forum; and, as a consequence, the highest magisterial and military nonors, consistent with the irredom of a republic, were conferred upon him. But if he did not "fing away ambition" for seizing the means of civil wat, or more particularly its issues, he succeeded in gaining dictatorial power, which resulted in his own annihilation and the fall of Rome.

His words, "I would rather be the first man in a "there is

His words, "I would rather be the first man in a viliage than the second in Rome," and "there is nothing done while there is anything left to be done," illustrate the daugerous determination and pluck of the man. Before his successes he was moved to tears while reading the life of Alexander. His friends desired to know the reason, and he said, "Do you think I have not sufficient cause for concern, when Alexander, at my age, reigned over so many conquered countries, and I have not one giorious achievement to boast?" From this moment the whirlwinds of his life commenced their work; arrived in Spain he proceeded against the Collegians and Institutions and sweening all

Upon his return to Rome he craved more power.

Upon his return to Rome he craved more power.

Pompey and Cassius were two powerful men nome, but not friends. It was important that he should secure the aid of both in carrying out his plans; by means of reconciling them after personal efforts, he gained his point and through their friendship Casar was declared Consul. It was this move that eventuated in his becoming dictator and caused the ruin of the Roman Republic.

In his nine year's war with Gaul he took "800 cities by assault, conquered 300 nations, and lought pitched battles at different times with 3,000,000 of men, 1,000,000 of which he cut in pieces, and made pitched battles at different times with 3,000,000 of men, 1,000,000 of which he cut in pieces, and made another million prisoners."

Casar was princely in rewarding and honoring his soldiers. Pittarch observes that his whole conduct showed that he did not accumulate riches in the course of his wars to minister to luxury; but that he laid them up in a common bank as prizes to be obtained by distinguished vaior. He never sought to avoid the danger or fatigue of his campaigns or battles, and it is said of him that he would sleep on a hitter during a march to prevent any drawback to business. It was these measures that commanded the respect and love of his soldiers and made them fightlike hungry tigers for Cæsar's glory. Seeking shelter one night from a raging storm in a poor man's hovel, where there was but sufficient room for a single man to rest, he gave up the quarters to one who was infirm, with the remark:—"Honors for the great and necessaries for the infirm," and slept himself by the door. And so his heart could ache for an unfortunate, but he could slash at the lives of millions without the quiver of a nerve; but he semetimes be waited the loss of life, for as he entered camp after his victory over Pompey and saw such large numbers of the enemy dead before him, he said with a sigh, "To this cruel necessity they reduced me. For had Cæsar disminsed his troops after so many great and successful wars he would have been condemned as a criminal."

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He was but three months in making himself master over all Italy.

His Egyptian war, it is asserted, was undertaken without necessity; his passion for Cleopatra, we may believe, was the motive power, for it gave him the privilege of making her Queen of Egypt. His operations in Asia Minor, where he ruined a whole army, are best summed up in his own words:—"i came, I saw, I conquered." He boasted of his wars in Airica and told the people of Rome that he had "sundued a country so extensive that it would bring yearly into the public stores 200,000 attic measures of wheat and 3,000,000 pounds of oil."

The last of Cæsar's battles was fought in Spain, when he marched against the Sons of Pompey, and by one personal effort of dashing daring gained a remarkable victory where a crushing defeat seemed imminent. It is told that seeing his men hard pressed and making but feeble resistance he ran through the ranks, amidst swords and spears crying. "Are you not asnamed to deliver your general into the hands of boys?" The effect was electrifying. The tide turned—the enemy tost thirty thousand and Cæsar but one thousand men. Immediately preceeding this action he was elected Consul in Rome for the fourth time, and immediately after, the people "bowing to his power and submitting to the bridie," created him perpetual dictator; but his career as such was short, for it was soon that he fell the victim of assassins, and ambition's debt was paid.

It is astonishing that, in the midst of this life of horror, grandeur apd glory, Cæsar possessed sufficient calmness of spirit to retire to soit obscurities and become the author of many books, seven of which, escaping the "ravages of time," are handed down to the present day.

Cæsar was a man of eloquence, his address en gaging and his conversations winning. As a young man he was recklessly extravagant. We are told that those who envied him imagined that his resources would soon fall, and at first made light of the popularity he had won through the errection of his table and the magnificenc ter over all Italy.

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remarked, "I perceive an inclination for tyranny in all his projects; but on the other hand, when I see him adjusting his hair with so much exactness and scratching his head with one finger, I can hardly think that such a man can conveive so wast and fatal a design as the destruction of the Roman Commonwealth." Crear was of "siender make, tair and of delicate constitution," and not the giant which his Hercilean deeds would infer.

It is a "bloody piece of business" to describe the manner of his taking off. It was one of "deep damnation," for he should have been brought to a square trial for usurpation,; but assassination under such circumstances can no more be prevented than thunder in the heavens. Crear had entered the Senate Chamber, Senators had risen to do him honor, and while sitting in the fatal chair which he had gained through the influence of the "pomp and circumstance of war," he received a slight stab from the sword of Casca. Numerous conspirators now surrounded him with drawn weapons, and "which ever way he turned he saw nothing but steel gleaming in his face and met uothing but wounds." With the valor of his warlike nature he opposed them all until his eyes met his beloved Brutus as one who was seeking his death, when he "irew his robe over his face and yielded to his fate." He self having received

warlike nature he opposed them all until his eyes met his beloved Brutus as one who was seeking his death, when he "digw his robe over his face and yielded to his fate." He 'el!, having 'received the real property have the wounds. Shakspeare has clothed this tragedy in inimitable and meiting language; and well he might, for his words, more than those of any other, have made the world realize the fearful results of "vaulting ambition."

Casar died at the age of fifty-six, Since he was not a great politician, his life illustrates what I conceive to be a fact, that politics become subservient to great generaliship; and the fact was never more clearly illustrated than in the career of Grant (though the illustration may partake of a different snade). In the political arena Grant has stood as it were silent. But clothed in the power of his renown as a general has triumphed, with sweeping success, over powerful political combinations. He is not a politician and yet he wields more political influence than any politician this country has produced.

President Grant is one of the greatest and most.

duced.

President Grant is one of the greatest and most respected of men, but unless he "fings away ambition" there is danger of his being drawn into a fate like Cæsar's.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 12, 1873.

## LONG BRANCH RACES.

The Extra Meeting at Monmouth Park-The Events and the Entries-Pool-Selling Last Evening.

To-day is the first of the extra meeting, postoned from Wednesday, at Long Branch, and now that fair weather is upon us this racing reunion bids fair to be unusually pleasant and exciting. The first event on the card is a hurdle race for purse of \$600, of which \$100 goes to the second horse. The contest will be very novel, as it is mile heats, and likely to produce much speculation. Entered for this are Blind Tom, 142 lbs.; Reveuge (late Sorrel Dan), 139 lbs.; Village Blacksmith, 142 lbs.; Impecunious, 139 lbs., and Harry Booth, 142 lbs.

lbs.

The second race is the Long Branch Handicap of \$50 each, half forfeit, and only \$10 if declared on date appointed, with \$50 added; the second horse to receive \$100 out of the stakes, and the third to save his entrance; one mile and a quarter. For this there will come to the post the Minstrei, 3 years old, \$0 lbs.; Coffee's gray colt, 3 years old, \$3 lbs.; Mary Constant, 3 years old, 50 lbs.; and Business, 4 years old, 104 lbs.

Next and third on the list is a purse of \$500, for two-year-olds (winners excluded), three-quarters of a mile. Those beaten once are allowed \$1bs.; twice, 7 lbs.; three times, 10 lbs.; \$400 to the orst and \$100 to the second horse. The youngsters that will contend for this are Nettle Norton, 92 lbs., and Visigoth, 90 lbs.

will contend for this are Nettie Norton, 92 lbs., and Visigoth, 90 lbs.

The sport will conclude with a purse of \$600, for all ages, to carry 100 lbs.; mares and geldings are allowed three lbs.; dash of one mile and a hali; \$500 to the first and \$100 to the second horse. This contest will bring to the post Arizona, Shylock, Wheatley and Gerald.

Pools were sold on three of these events last evening at Johnson's rooms, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, with the following average result:—

HURDLE RACE.—Blind Tom, \$40; Revenge, \$24; Village Blacksmith, \$20; field, \$16. LONG BRANGH HANDICAP.—Mary Constant, \$60; Business, \$42; The Minstrel, \$35; Coffee's colt, \$33. ONE AND A HALF MILES.

The boats to Sandy Hook will leave pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street, during the meeting, at 9:40 and 11:30 A. M. o'clock, and from there the cars will connect for the track without delay.

#### KINGSTON PARK RACES.

KINGSTON, N. Y , August 22, 1873, track no regular races came off on Kingston Driving Park yesterday or to-day. A race for \$100 and the gate money was made up to-day and was won by William Gallagner's roan spangle, who made the second, third and fourth heats in 2:55%, 2:52 and 2:52%.

The regular races will be held to-morrow.

# HAMPDEN PARK RACES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 22, 1873. Yesterday's rains left the track of the Hampde Park Association in such a condition that it was decided this morning to again postpone the races announced for to-day, except conclusion of the 2:31 race, which it was decided to finish. For the benefit of the crowd assembled another race for an extra purse of \$500 was started, with four entries. of \$500 was started, with jour entries. The first half of both races was trotted in a hard shower, but both races were closely contested and exciting. About three thousand people attended. The 2:31 race was finally won, after trotting ten heats, by Winthrop Morrill, Jr., Barney Kelly taking second money, Ohio Boy third and Commodore fourth. Time, 2:34-2:31½-2:30-2:33-(dead heat)-2:33-2:35½-2:33-2:34-2:37½.

The extra purse was won by Belle Brandon, Lucinda H. getting the second money and Magnotha third, chestnut Billy being distanced in the first heat. rst heat.

will be trotted to-morrow. The open-to-all purse, the 2:20 purse and the purse for green horses will be trotted for on Monday, weather permitting. Gil-more's celebrated band will remain over and give a sacred concert on Sunday evening.

# LEE PARK RACES

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 22, 1873. To-day was the third and last day of the Lee Park in good condition. The first purse was one of \$200, for horses that had never trotted better than three minutes-\$100 to the first, \$50 to the second. \$30 to the third and \$20 to the fourth. There were ten entries, and eight horses started. The first two heats were won by Lens

started. The first two heats were won by Lena B. in 2:43½ and 2:44; the third by Lady Dexter, in 2:43; the fourth, fifth and sixth by Dick, in 2:42, 2:44 and 2:54.

The 2:46 race was for a purse of \$500—\$250 to the first, \$125 to the second, \$75 to the third and \$50 to the fourth. There were eleven entries, out only eight horses started. Molle Clark sold as first choice in the pools, and won in three straight heats. Time, 2:37—2:35—2:34. Pive entries were made for the third and last race, and four horses trotted. The purse was for \$800—\$400 to the first horse, \$200 to the second, \$120 to the third and \$80 to the fourth. Tom Keeler, owned by John J. Baker, of seneca Falls, won in three straight heats. Time, 2:30-5—2:30—2:29. Spotted Colt took second prize and William H. Allen third.

# THROWING VITRIOL.

Dastardly Attack Upon a Gentleman In Harlem by an Unknown Person-Acid in His Face and Eyes.

At half-past 'seven o'clock last evening a second attempt to take the life of Mr. Walter Gibson, the proprietor of a local Hariem sheet, was made by some inhuman scoundrel. At the time named, as Mr. Gibson was returning to the office and had got about 100 feet from the avenue down 125th street, man stepped forward, and, uttering the wo "Mr. Gibson," threw the contents of a small tin cup which he held in hand full into his face and eyes, and then jumped into a buggy standing close by and drove off rapidly before he could be stopped. strongest kind, and the agony of the unfortunate victim was excruciating. His call of murder atstrongest kind, and the agony of the unfortunate victim was excruciating. His call of murder attracted immediate attention, and he was taken over to Dr. Marsh's store, on the corner, and such remedies applied as were at for the case. Dr. Patch, who was sent for, pronounced the injuries as very serious, the loss of one eye being nearly certain, while the other is much injured. His neck and face are also fearfully burned, but there is no reason to apprehend that his injuries are mortal.

A Mr. E. F. Cheshire noticed a buggy standing at the corner of the street near his office, and saw two men in it, one of whom got out and paced the pavement until Mr. Gloson's appearance. When next Mr. Cfleshire's attention was attracted he heard Mr. Gloson's cry of murder and 'noticed the fellow make a motion as if throwing something and then jump into the buggy, which was driven rapidly away, turning down 124th street into Second avenue. As the night was dark Mr. Cheshire took no particular notice of the men and would be unable to identify them. He noticed that the horse was a fine animal and the buggy was an open one. A boy by the name of Gage was also a witness of the occurrence. He describes the man as having red whiskers, and being of broad and stout build. He would be able to recognize him again. These were apparently the only witnesses. Mr. Gloson himself describes the villan as being stout and burly, but beyond that he can say no more.

# WASHINGTON.

The Ten Million Gold Deficit in the Treasury.

Interviews with Secretary Richardson and Treasurer Spinner.

#### THE SYNDICATE AND THE TREASURY.

The Story of the Deficit Circulated for Stock Jobbing Purposes.

The Charges of Irregularity "So Much D-d Nonsense."

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1873. Secretary Richardson's Denial of the Story of a Deficit of \$10,000,000 Gold.

Having heard as well as read about a deficit of ten millions in the gold account of the Treasury Department, which nobody believes in Washington, your correspondent called on Secretary Richardson this morning to ascertain upon what foundation such reports were based. To my inquiry-

"What can you tell me about the deficit, Mr. Secretary, in the gold account of the Treasury

Secretary Richardson said :- "There is not the shadow of foundation for that statement or any other affecting the integrity of the accounts of the Treasury Department, and I not only authorize you to say, but would be pleased to have the HERALD publish, the fact that

I DENY ABSOLUTELY AND ENTIRELY that any errors exist in the accounts of this Department, or that there is a dollar of gold missing or unaccounted for. If the public knew the almit partment in the transaction of business between the different offices, invented by my distinguished predecessors, it would plainly appear that any discrepancy could not exist without immediate detec-tion. Do you suppose that I could cheerfully sit here day after day with such a story going the rounds of the newspapers if there were the scin-tilla of truth in it? It is ridiculously absurd and emphatically an utter impossibility for such a thing to occur. It is true the idea may exist that there is a deficit, but only in the imagination of parties who write sensational articles on delective counts and imperiect figures." CORRESPONDENT-But upon what do the authors

of these articles base their statements? Mr. RICHARDSON-You go to General Spinner.

and let him explain. He is the custodian of the coin and will give you his views. CORRESPONDENT-You know it has been charged

that the Syndicate had the coin, and are using it in their business transactions. Mr. RICHARDSON--Well, SIF,

THE SYNDICATE NEVER HAD A SINGLE DOLLAR belonging to the Treasury and never will have so long as I am at the head of this Department. The transactions of the Syndicate have been conducted on strict business principles, and the been paid for and the account closed long ago. The second call for \$20,000,000 was made by the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Syndicate, and with which they have nothing to do. The last call issued on Saturday for fifteen millions was made by the Syndicate, and the transaction

will not be closed until the middle of November. CORRESPONDENT-What do you think will be the future course of gold?

Mr. RICHARDSON-I know no more about that subject than anybody else. I have nothing to do with the gold market, so that any opinion expressed by me would be merely an opinion of importance to anybody.

Interview with Treasurer Spinner. If any one should be interested in the story circulated of a deficit in the gold account of the Treasury Department that man is General Spinner, the United States Treasurer. He is a bonded officer, giving heavy security for the sale custody of every dollar belonging to the United states. He is known as the watch dog of the Treasury, sleeps in the room adjoining his office, of every room in his bureau, tries the goes to rest without a trouble weighing upon his mind. The General is a man of positive conviccalm in repose and seldom gets indignant at a re porter or correspondent, and is always willing to I found the United States Treasurer inscribing

his name on sundry checks and certificates. There was not a wrinkle on his forehead or a despondent look in his tace, such as might be supposed would

IF TEN MILLIONS OF GOLD HAD BEEN SUDDENLY SPIRITED out of his custody. I asked him if he had seen the statement to the effect that the gold account was ten milhons short. Mr. SPINNER-Have I seen it? Yes, and heard

nothing else for the last two weeks. CORRESPONDENT-How do you account for the report?

Mr. SPINNER-Some cierk in my bureau told a clerk in another bureau, who has a friend boarding in a house where a gentleman takes his meals that knows a newspaper correspondent, that there was deficit in the gold account amounting to ten millions or more.

CORRESPONDENT-But what started the story? Mr. SPINNER-God only knows. What starts
A GOOD MANY NEWSPAPER LIES?

How long is it since I was charged with stealing fifty millions from the government, and the numbers of the warrants given, the date of the transaction and the account to which the warrants were to be placed? What started that story? The warrants were not payable to my order and I had nothing to circulated I had pocketed that amount. CORRESPONDENT-But do not your reports some times show an apparent discrepancy when none

really exists? Mr. SPINNER-There has not been a time, nor never will be a time in the history of the United States Treasury, when some fool might not, by the publication of figures taken from reports, make it appear there was something wrong in the management of my office. Let me give you

AN ILLUSTRATION. A few weeks ago a number of gentlemen were sent from the Department to San Francisco with national currency, and returning brought back two millions in gold. The Assistant Treasurer in San Francisco, the day he delivered the gold to the party for transfer to New York charged me with the amount. Now for eight days there was for all stock gambling purposes a deficit of two millions in the coin account-The Assistant Treasurer there no longer had it in his custody, and, as it had not reached me, I did not charge myself with the amount until it came into my possession; yet the gold was not in the possession of either of us, but en route for New York. There, you see, by a comparison of the remillions in coin had suddenly passed out of the hands of the Treasury.

Under the new Mint law the Department has been recoining all the light weight gold, and for that purpose the accumulation New York and elsewhere has been melted up into ingots to be recoined. It is nevertheless charged to me as so much coin, yet no cor responding accountability appears on the books or reports of any Assistant Treasurer. There is by

comparison in this instance a deficit of nearly eight

lion, and so on. I could multiply examples,

give dates and ngures, but to sensible people the

SO MUCH DAMNED NONSENSE.

There is always something in transition, always some unfinished business connected with my bureau, that could be construed, distorted, or pro claimed as a great error in the business transactions of the office. When the new York Assay Office get through melting up light weight coin, and the Philadelphia Mint get through coining it, the acwho know nothing about the business transactions of the department.

CORRESPONDENT-Do you know what amount o gold has been deposited in the New York banks in anticipation of

Mr. SPINNER—How should I know? What have I to do with New York banks? Why don't you ask the British Consul in New York?

CORRESPONDENT-Do you know how the Syndicate is getting along?

specting their operations are just as good as mine. I suppose they are getting along all right. Have you heard of any trouble? I have not.

CORRESPONDENT-What do you taink will be the future course of gold, that is, during the next three months ? Mr. SPINNER-The price of gold is regulated by

laws over which the Treasury Department, under present legislation, has little or no control; so 1 cannot enlighten you there. In regard to the accuracy of the business of my office, all I can say is my accounts are audited every three months by the First Auditor and the First Comptroller, and the every thirty days. If anybody is made happy in the belief that ten millions of coin have been taken from me and transferred, except in the legitimate way, to anybody, do not deprive that person of the pleasure of such thought by a wholesale denial. Those who want to believe it will do so in spite of

all you can say to the contrary. The half-opened door was darkened by a lady in deep black, whose features indicated the refinement of much sorrow. She wished to see if there was any hope of her getting employment in the Treasurer's Office, and this conversation ended my interview with General Spinner.

THE ORIGINAL STARTING OF THE STORY of the ten millions deficit in gold is traced to the HERALD. Several weeks ago, John Jay Knox, Comptroller of Currency, wished to know where the coin belonging to the government was distributed at the close of the fiscal year, June 30 last. He called on Mr. Leopold, in charge of the independent Treasury, who, without further delay, proceeded to prepare the statement. When it was finished he found he had made a mistake in the distribution, which would materially change the figures, and proposed to make out a correct statement. The Comptroller said the one prepared was all he required, and nothing more was thought of it until there appeared in the HERALD an identical copy of the statement furnished Comptroller Knox, error and all. This is the foundation for the whole story. The information was not intended for publication, and how it got to New York without the knowledge of Mr. Knox is a mystery to the Treasury officials. The apparent discrepancies in the official statements made by the Treasury Department have served as ammunition in

of avail during the next five years.

The Appointment of Chief Justice. The President recently said that he would be glad to receive suggestions from members of the Bar throughout the country respecting the appointment of a Chief Justice, but he does not want advice from any politician. As the Court does not meet until December the appointment will not be announced until the Senate assembles to act upon the nomination.

many a fight during the political campaigns the

last five years, and will propably continue to be

The Post Office Department has discontinued the post offices at Hudson City and Bergen, N. J., and ordered the transfer of the official property to the Postmaster at Jersey City. The latter post office is allowed six additional letter carriers at \$600 per annum, and the two first-named cities are rated as

The Contract for Construction of Slcop-of-War.

The contract for constructing the wooden sloop of-war, bids for which were opened at the Navy Department on the 7th inst., will be awarded to Thomas Stack, of New York, whose bid was \$148,000.

Fight Between the Sioux and Pawneel

A statement has appeared that the Sioux Indians, during the recent attack on the Pawnees, were armed with breech-loading rifles, furnished them by the Indian Peace Commissioners and also the Interior Department. It is asserted upon omicial authority that such is not the fact. The Department never has furnished the Sioux with any arms, nor have the Peace Commissioners given them weapons of any character. The arms that the Sioux or other Indian tribes have they re ceived from traders, who were paid for them. The opinion is expressed in some circles here that the other tribes as scouts intensifies the hostility of the Sioux against them, and is, no doubt, one of the source of great regret that the Pawnees have suffered so seriously mainly through their friendship for the whites, but it is not probable that any official action will be taken in the matter further than extending the good offices of the government towards maintaining peace and harmony between all the tribes. What is said concerning the friendship of the Pawnees for the whites is equally true f the Kees, Arickarees and Mandans of the Upper Missouri and of the Crows, of Montana, with whom

the Sioux have long waged war. The Commissioner of Pensions at His

Post Again.

General J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, has returned to Washington and resumed his

official duties.

Patrick Powers, about twenty-four years of age, arrived here to-day from New York for the purpose of getting a job as President. He informed the Chief of Police that he had read in New York that Grant had moved away from Washington and the White House was empty. When informed that such was not the fact and that he would have to wait until 1881 before he could succeed Grant his insanity showed a demonstrative manner. He became raving, wanted to fight everybody, and was with some difficulty removed to the Insane Asylum, about four miles distant from the Executive

mansion. The Trial of the Modocs. The statement that exceptions were taken to the trial by court martial of the Modoc Indians on the ground that the civil courts are in operation in the locality of the murders committed by them and a military court was not legal is not well founded. Indians not taxed are not citizens, and are held by the Judge Advocate General to be

amenable only to military rule.

Fatal Shooting Affray. This afternoon Benjamin Unkel, a watchman at the Seventh street wharf, made an assault on Jim McCarthy, keeper of a grocery in that vicinity, and fired four shots at him from a revolver. McCarthy, in self-defence, seized a gun and discharged a heavy wad of buckshot into the breast and face of

Unkel, killing him instantly. McCarthy surrendered himself, and awaits the action of Coroner's jury in the morning. The Wawsset Investigation. The investigation into the Wawaset disaster was continued to-day, but nothing was elicited

#### showing the origin of the fire. THE WOODEN PAVEMENT QUESTION.

A company have written to Commissioner Van Nort stating that they will provide a wooden pave-ment which will not ror or wear as the present pavement had done. They creosote the wood, and: pavement had done. They creosote the wood, and thus prevent decay. The sap, which causes the decay, is driven from the wood, and in its place is supplied coal tar oil, in the presence of which de-ay of animal or vegetable matter is impossible. Their bid is to repave all the present wooden paved streets for \$47,902 50. They warrant the work to last as long as any other bavement, and give guarantees to that edect.